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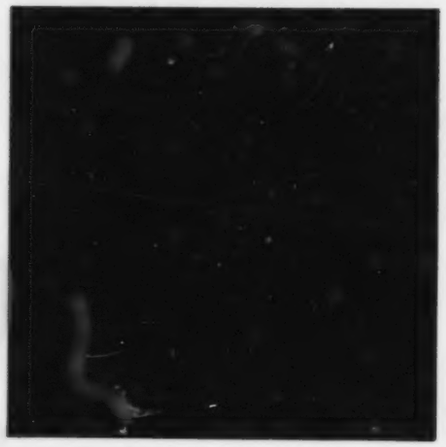

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UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/768
S/1997/4
3 January 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda items 30, 33, 35, 53, 67 and 151
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
CONSEQUENCES OF THE IRAQI OCCUPATION OF AND AGGRESSION AGAINST KUWAIT
ESTABLISHMENT OF A NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE ZONE IN THE REGION OF THE MIDDLE EAST
MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 31 December 1996 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the final communiqué of the 14th meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Damascus Declaration States, held in Cairo on 28 and 29 December 1996 under the Chairmanship of Mr. Amre Moussa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council and of the General Assembly under agenda items 30, 33, 35, 53, 67 and 151.

(Signed) Soliman AWAAD
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Deputy Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Final communiqué of the 14th meeting of the Damascus Declaration States held in Cairo on 28 and 29 December 1996

At the invitation of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Damascus Declaration States held their fourteenth meeting in Cairo on 28 and 29 December 1996.

The session was presided over by His Excellency Mr. Amre Moussa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and attended by the following:

His Excellency Mr. Rashid Abdullah Al-Noaimi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates;

His Excellency Sheikh Mohammed Bin Mubarak Al-Khalifa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bahrain;

His Royal Highness Prince Saud al-Faisal, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

His Excellency Mr. Farouk al-Shara', Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic;

His Excellency Mr. Yousef Bin Alawi Bin Abdulla, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman;

His Excellency Sheikh Hamad Bin Jassem Bin Jabr al-Thani, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Qatar; and

His Excellency Mr. Abd al-Aziz Dakhil al-Dakhil, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs of Kuwait.

His Excellency Sheikh Jamil Ibrahim al-Hegelan, Secretary-General of the Gulf Cooperation Council, also attended.

Inspired by the purposes and principles of the Damascus Declaration, and on the basis of the role played by member States in promoting Arab solidarity, advancing the interests of the Arab nation and safeguarding joint national security; in response to current requirements, and in the light of international and regional developments, particularly with regard to the peace process, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs affirmed their absolute commitment to work in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Arab Summit Conference held in Cairo from 21 to 23 June 1996. They also affirmed their commitment to the firm and principled positions adopted by Arab leaders at the Conference with a view to strengthening Arab solidarity and establishing a just and comprehensive peace that will serve the highest interests of the Arab nation, restore its usurped rights and monitor effective Arab action in the future.

The Ministers reaffirmed their countries' firm stance with regard to developments in the peace process, and the need to adhere to the authoritative bases on which it has been based since the Madrid Conference. Of particular relevance were: Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) and 425 (1978); the principle of land for peace; complete Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights to the 4 June 1967 line; complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon and the western Bekaa to the internationally recognized boundaries; complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian territory, including Arab Jerusalem, and the guarantee of legitimate national rights for the Palestinian people, including the right of self-determination and to establish an independent State on its own national soil. The Ministers affirmed their absolute support for the Palestinians' position, their efforts to effect Israeli withdrawal from Palestinian land, and safeguard security and the rights of their people.

The Ministers affirmed that the attempt by the Israeli Government to renege on its commitment to withdraw completely from the Golan Heights to the 4 June 1967 line, which had been made before the American co-sponsor, represented Israeli withdrawal from the peace process, undermining its bases and authority.

The Ministers expressed their complete support for Syria's firm stance regarding the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace based on legitimate international foundations, the principle of land for peace, and the resumption of negotiations from the point which had been reached. They affirmed their support for Lebanon and Syria, faced with Israeli provocation and threats intended to establish the occupation and impose the status quo on the Arabs. They held the Israeli Government fully responsible for the resultant dangerous consequences.

The Ministers stressed the importance of resuming negotiations and making rapid progress on all Arab-Israeli tracks, building on the progress and results that had been achieved. They similarly affirmed the need for Israel to abide by all the commitments that it had made as part of the peace process.

The Ministers referred to the wide international support for the Arab claim, and commended the positive development in the role of Europe, reflected in the statements issued by the European Union. In this context, the Ministers expressed their especial appreciation of the role of France, under President Jacques Chirac. They also expressed their appreciation of the statements made by the President of the United States of America, William Clinton, regarding Israeli settlement policy, and requested the United States to ensure that American financial aid was not used to implement that policy. They further requested the United States, in its capacity as a co-sponsor of the peace process, to adopt a stance that would ensure that the policy of expanding Israeli settlements on occupied Arab land would cease, and that the peace process would return to its proper course.

The Ministers affirmed their commitment to legitimate international resolutions requiring the non-recognition of any situation resulting from Israeli settlement activity, and declared that the establishment of settlements and the introduction of settlers were illegitimate acts that constituted a

violation of the Geneva Conventions and the Madrid framework, in addition to threatening to bring about the collapse of the peace process.

The Ministers reaffirmed the declaration made by the most recent Arab Summit Conference, namely, that Israeli Government insistence on its position could lead to the destruction of the peace process. This would have dangerous consequences, might return the region to a vortex of violence, and force a number of Arab States to begin to reconsider the steps taken vis-à-vis Israel in the framework of that peace process. The Israeli Government alone would bear the entire responsibility for such a situation.

The Ministers asserted that the establishment of truly cooperative relations between regional parties in the Middle East was subject to complete Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab land, and the achievement by the Palestinian people of their legitimate national rights, in order that a climate of peace, security and stability could prevail in the region.

The Ministers stressed that a just and comprehensive peace would bring about balanced and equal security for all the States of the region. In this respect, the security of Israel could not be considered a prerogative to which it was entitled at the expense of the security of Arab countries. Equal security was the basis of the stability and continuity of peace. In this context, the Ministers stressed the importance of making the Middle East a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction, and of Israel's accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and acceptance of a system of safeguards which would be supervised by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The Ministers stressed Iraq's absolute obligation to implement Security Council resolutions relating to its aggression against Kuwait, take measures to guarantee the release of all Kuwaiti and third-country prisoners and detainees, return property, abide by the compensation mechanism, and cooperate fully with the efforts of the United Nations Special Commission, entrusted with the task of eliminating Iraqi weapons of mass destruction. It must also comply with Security Council resolution 949 (1994), and refrain from any provocative or hostile action that threatens the State of Kuwait and the countries of the region.

The Ministers expressed their profound sympathy for the suffering of the Iraqi people, for which the Iraqi Government bore the entire responsibility, and welcomed the beginning of the implementation of Security Council resolution 986 (1995) as a positive step towards the alleviation of that suffering. The Ministers called upon Iraq to cooperate fully with the United Nations in order to ensure safe and scrupulous implementation of that resolution. They renewed their full commitment to the unity of Iraq, and in this context, referred to recent events in the north of the country. They affirmed their opposition to any policies or measures intended to threaten the territorial integrity of Iraq and to any intervention in its internal affairs.

The Ministers reviewed with great concern developments in respect of the Iranian occupation of the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, three islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates. They expressed their profound

regret that the Islamic Republic of Iran continued to fail to respond to repeated, sincere and honest calls from the United Arab Emirates, the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Damascus Declaration States, the Council of the League of Arab States and the Arab Summit Conference to find a peaceful resolution to this conflict. The Ministers condemned successive Iranian measures on the islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates, and expressed their continuing concern with regard to the results of the Iranian Government's extremism in pursuing a policy of imposing faits accomplis by force on the three islands, in violation of the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates and its rights on the islands, exposing security and stability in this region to risk, and negating the principles and precepts of international law, the Charters of the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the principles of good-neighbourliness, respect for sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the States of the region.

The Ministers reaffirmed the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its three islands of the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, and their absolute support for any peaceful measures it might take with a view to regaining that sovereignty. They reiterated their call to the Iranian Government to end its occupation of the three islands, desist from pursuing a policy of imposing faits accomplis by force, halt the building of Iranian installations on the three islands with the aim of altering their demographic composition, remove all installations and repeal all unilateral measures previously implemented in the islands. They called upon Iran to adopt peaceful means in order to end the dispute over the islands, in accordance with the principles and norms of international law, and to agree to submit the issue to the International Court of Justice.

The Ministers stressed that the security of the United Arab Emirates was inseparable from the security of the Arab States of the Gulf and Arab national security. They expressed their grave concern over the deployment by the Islamic Republic of Iran of ground-to-ground missiles in the Arab Gulf, including on the three occupied islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates, thereby directly threatening the States and installations of the Gulf Cooperation Council. They requested the Iranian Government to desist from any action that might threaten the security and stability of the Arab Gulf region.

The Ministers affirmed the importance of making positive progress in the relations between Syria and Turkey, on the basis of respect for established Arab rights in the waters of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, and in order to promote the establishment of cooperative relations and good-neighbourliness between the two countries and strengthen joint Arab-Turkish interests. They expressed the hope that the Turkish Government would reconsider its military and security agreements with Israel, which threatened the security of Arab States.

The Ministers strongly condemned terrorism in all its forms, and whatever its source or impetus. They noted the importance of solid cooperation between the Damascus Declaration States in confronting manifestations of extremism and violence, as such manifestations threatened stability and development, and conflicted with the essence of Islam, tolerance. They condemned the terrorist acts carried out in Bahrain and in the city of Khobar in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which had killed, injured and terrorized peaceful and innocent people.

On the basis of the principle of the joint interests of the Damascus Declaration States, and the collective nature of their security, the Ministers reaffirmed their solidarity with any Declaration State that was subjected to terrorist acts, and called for the coordination of international efforts with a view to extirpating this problem. They observed that extremism, violence and terrorism were global problems that were not restricted to one people or region. It was important to make a distinction between legitimate national resistance to occupation and aggression and terrorist acts.

The Ministers agreed on the measures necessary to build a system for joint Arab action, as already decided at the twelfth session. They also agreed on a number of measures concerning the participation of their States in the strengthening of joint Arab action, including the completion of the drafting and adoption of the protocol provided for in part II, paragraph 1(a), of the Damascus Declaration, with a view to submitting it to the League of Arab States.

The Ministers of the Damascus Declaration States expressed their gratitude and appreciation for the kindness and hospitality with which they had been received, and commended the efficient arrangements that had contributed to the success of the meeting. They wished the Arab Republic of Egypt further progress and prosperity under the leadership of His Excellency President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak and his excellent Government.

The Ministers agreed to hold their next meeting in the Syrian Arab Republic in June 1997.

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3 January 1997

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda item 151
MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL
TERRORISM

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 2 January 1997 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to refer to the letter dated 18 December 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/51/758-S/1996/1058).

It is ironic, if not tragic, that Lebanon finds it fit to address the Secretary-General a long list of alleged "flagrant violations" of its "sovereignty and independence" by Israel, without making any reference to the context in which the reported events occurred.

Notable in this regard is Lebanon's inability or lack of will to exercise its sovereign authority in order to prevent terrorist acts emanating from its own territory.

Armed elements of the Hezbollah and other terrorist organizations roam southern Lebanon freely, equipped with a variety of weapons and missiles, the majority of which are transferred by the Islamic Republic of Iran to Lebanese territory. They are permitted to operate with impunity from Lebanese soil and to carry out attacks against Israel with the tacit acquiescence of the Lebanese Government, as well as the support of other countries known to practise terrorism. In view of this, Lebanon would be well advised to concentrate its efforts on putting its house in order rather than on filing complaints in the United Nations.

International law prohibits Lebanon from sanctioning terror under any guise. In serving as a launching pad for terrorist activity, Lebanon is in direct contravention of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in Accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly in 1970,

which forbids States from allowing their territory to be used for acts directed against neighbouring countries.

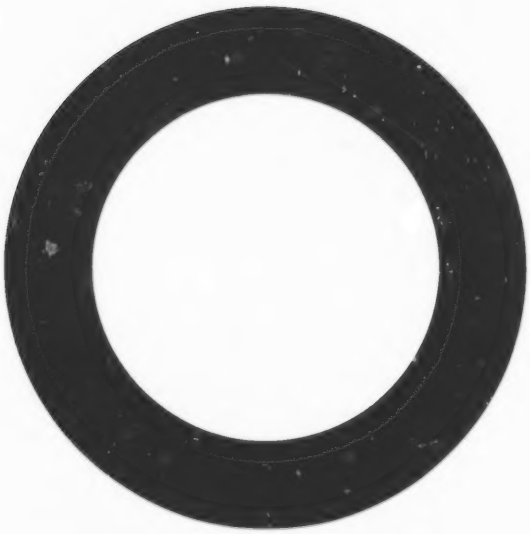
In addition, Lebanon is acting in blatant disregard of General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 on measures to eliminate international terrorism, in which the Assembly called upon States to refrain, inter alia, from encouraging or supporting terrorist activity.

Israel has repeatedly stated its desire to resolve all pending disputes with Lebanon through bilateral negotiations, and to reach in the meantime appropriate arrangements which will calm the volatile situation along our common border. This desire, however, does not in any way exempt the Government of Israel from the responsibility to act in self defence and protect its citizens, harassed by Lebanese terrorism.

Israel will continue to take all such legitimate measures as long as Lebanon fails to fulfil its obligations under international law. At the same time, Israel calls upon Lebanon to resume its participation in the negotiating process.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 151, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) David PELEG
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



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S/1997/9
6 January 1997
ENGLISH
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda items 12, 71, 98 and 112
REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT
REVIEW OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL FUNCTIONING OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 31 December 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the conclusions of the Nineteenth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of France and Africa, held in Ouagadougou from 4 to 6 December 1996.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 12, 71, 98 and 112, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gaitan R. OUEDRAOGO

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Annex I

Final Declaration issued at the close of the Nineteenth Conference of the Heads of State, Government and Delegation of France and Africa, held in Ouagadougou from 4 to 6 December 1996

The heads of State, Government and Delegation of France and Africa, meeting in Ouagadougou from 4 to 6 December 1996, exchanged views on the main developments taking place in Africa and the world.

They endeavoured to strengthen the links between good governance and development.

To this end, they solemnly reaffirmed that:

- Economic development can be viable only if it is part of a long-term vision within the framework of a society-based project reflecting collective choices. This entails the existence of mechanisms and capacities for ensuring coherence between essential short-term economic reforms and medium- and long-term development policies;

- The ultimate goal of development is to build a social order that is based on a vision of justice and peace and accepted by the majority, respects distinctive characteristics and is capable of enabling everyone to secure his well-being and contribute to the collective welfare;

- In order to be sustainable, development must be rooted in a constitutional state and be achieved through efficient administration ensuring the sound management of public affairs and making it possible to achieve the collective welfare;

- The State, while not the sole actor in this development process, bears the primary responsibility for it.

Welcoming the progress already achieved along these lines, the heads of State, Government and delegation undertake to continue to:

- Strive towards the adaptation of legal norms ensuring respect for human rights;

- Ensure respect for these norms by elected representatives, government officials, and the citizens themselves;

- Ensure the equality of all before the law and guarantee the possibility of means of recourse against decisions by government officials;

- Take the necessary legal and budgetary measures to ensure the independence of the judicial system;

- Ensure the enforcement of court rulings, including those that involve the responsibility of the State;

- Ensure the effective subordination of armed forces and security forces to the constitutional order;

- Guarantee freedom of the press;

- Ensure greater representation of women in decision-making bodies.

The heads of State, Government and delegation also underscored the importance of the following principles:

- The continuation of the efforts made to adapt human resources training and the number of civil service personnel to the needs and resources of the State;

- Implementation of a budgetary policy reflecting the priority given to establishing democratic institutions and maintaining social development programmes, and aimed at limiting military expenditures;

- Respect for the principles of transparency and accountability at all levels of the State;

- Creation of an environment conducive to the development of economic activity and investment. In this respect, they welcomed the entry into force of the Treaty on the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa, an exemplary instrument for regional integration;

- Development of a strong policy favouring the private sector and private enterprise in both the formal and informal sectors.

The heads of State, Government and delegations reaffirmed their determination to work together to achieve stability and security in Africa by supporting ongoing processes aimed at providing Africa with the mechanisms necessary for crisis prevention and peacekeeping.

They reaffirmed their support for mechanisms to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts, particularly those of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) as well as the use of subregional bodies designed to ensure better crisis prevention and improved coordination of national efforts under the auspices of the United Nations.

The heads of State, Government and delegation noted with interest the statement by His Excellency Mr. Henri Konan Bédié, President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, concerning the Félix Houphouet Boigny Prize for Promoting Peace.

In view of the Prize's prestige and the tribute paid to the work of the late President Félix Houphouet Boigny, the Conference reaffirmed its full support for this distinguished award.

They also appealed to all of Africa's partners to continue to heed the needs of Africa in the areas that concerned it directly and to provide it with adequate assistance in order to support its development efforts.

The heads of State, Government and delegation also affirmed their commitment in support of efforts aimed at mine clearance and the elimination of anti-personnel mines.

They condemned the use of children as soldiers and the criminals that engage in that practice.

In order, in particular, to support efforts already made and those to be agreed upon in the future with regard to the various aforementioned objectives, the heads of State, Government and delegation reaffirmed the need for developed countries to show a greater solidarity with developing countries.

They expressed satisfaction at the Special Initiative on Africa initiated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the proposal to undertake a new global partnership for development made by the group of the seven major industrialized countries at their last summit meeting in Lyons.

The heads of State, Government and delegation stressed that, by deciding not to call into question the principle of official development aid, the summit meeting of the group of the seven major industrialized countries in Lyons renewed the vision of the relationship among development partners based on common interest.

They noted that the summit meeting affirmed the determination of the developed countries and multilateral institutions to improve further the modalities for settling the debts of the poorest countries and they emphasized the need to give concrete expression to that determination as soon as possible. In this respect, the debt owed to members of the Paris Club should be dealt with in a more favourable manner.

Furthermore, the heads of State, Government and delegation expressed satisfaction with the commitment undertaken at Lyons by the most developed countries to extend for as long as necessary the reinforced Structural Adjustment Facility of the Bretton Woods institutions.

They noted the intention of the group of the seven major industrialized countries to make a particular effort on behalf of sub-Saharan Africa and focus assistance on the poorest countries that have limited access to capital markets. Nevertheless, they expressed the wish that that should not penalize the countries whose efforts had enabled them to improve their economic and financial situation.

The heads of State, Government and delegation agreed on a follow-up meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs in Paris in December 1997. That meeting will determine the date for the Twentieth Conference, to be held in France in 1998.

The heads of State, Government and delegation expressed satisfaction at the quality of their dialogue and the atmosphere of friendship and trust that prevailed during the Conference.

Lastly, the heads of State, Government and delegation expressed their sincerest appreciation to His Excellency Mr. Blaise Compaoré, President of Burkina Faso, and to the Government and people of Burkina Faso for the warmth and quality of the reception given to them and their delegations and for all the consideration showed to them during their stay in Ouagadougou.

Annex II

Declaration on the situation in the Great Lakes region issued at the close of the Nineteenth Conference of the heads of State, Government and delegation of France and Africa, held in Ouagadougou from 4 to 6 December 1996

The heads of State, Government and delegation of France and Africa, meeting in Ouagadougou from 4 to 6 December 1996, express their grave concern about the situation in the Great Lakes region, particularly:

I. IN EASTERN ZAIRE

Deeply concerned about the humanitarian consequences of this situation and the difficulties encountered by international organizations in providing assistance to those who require it, emphasize the urgent need, in such a situation, to ensure that the aid is made available where necessary;

Recall the statement made by the countries of the region in Nairobi on 5 November 1996, the communiqué issued at the Fourth Extraordinary Session of the Central Organ of the Organization of African Unity Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, held at the level of Ministers in Addis Ababa on 11 November 1996, and Security Council resolutions 1078 (1996) and 1080 (1996);

Welcome the efforts already made by OAU, the Special Envoy of the European Union, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the United Nations Security Council and numerous States, particularly African ones;

Reaffirm their respect for the inviolability of borders and, in particular, the need for all States to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the States of the region;

Urge the United Nations and OAU to take all possible steps to deploy the international force in accordance with Security Council resolutions 1078 (1996) and 1080 (1996);

Request all States to halt all violence and initiate a process of dialogue and negotiation;

Underscore the urgent need to address, as a whole, the problems of the Great Lakes region, which are interconnected;

Reaffirm the need to hold an international conference on peace, security and stability in the Great Lakes region under the auspices of the United Nations and OAU in order to find a way to bring about a comprehensive and lasting solution to the problems in the region. The conference should lead to the conclusion of a "pact for stability in the Great Lakes region of Africa".

II. IN BURUNDI

The heads of State, Government and delegation noted the declaration of the summit meeting of heads of State and Government of the countries members of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, held on 2 and 3 December 1996 in Brazzaville, the Congo.

The heads of State, Government and delegation encourage the countries of the Great Lakes region, in consultation with other countries, to continue their efforts to assist Burundi in making progress towards a national dialogue.

In this respect, they call upon the parties to the conflict in Burundi to initiate a dialogue immediately and urge the countries of the region to take appropriate measures concerning the embargo in order to alleviate the suffering of the population.

Reservation

- Rwanda

Appendix

Aware of the fact that Africa is one of the continents most seriously affected by the spread of anti-personnel land-mines and that more than 20 African countries are direct victims of it, the heads of State, Government and delegation stated their profound concern at the fact that those mines kill or mutilate hundreds of persons every week, particularly children, impede economic development and reconstruction, and hinder the repatriation of refugees and the return of displaced persons to their homes within their countries.

They expressed satisfaction at the assistance programmes which facilitate mine-clearance operations and make it possible to provide humanitarian support to the victims of anti-personnel land-mines. They pledge their cooperation in carrying out those operations.

They welcomed the adoption on 3 May 1996 of the strengthened Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices, annexed to the 1980 Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, and they expressed their determination to take the necessary steps to accede to it without delay.

The heads of State, Government and delegation committed themselves to the goal of achieving the total and general elimination of anti-personnel mines.

They expressed the conviction that a legally binding and verifiable international agreement on the complete and comprehensive prohibition of anti-personnel mines would substantially reduce the suffering of civilians and combatants and promote security for all.

They will actively contribute to the negotiation of such an international agreement. In that regard, they welcomed the moratoriums, prohibitions and restrictions already adopted by a number of countries on the production, use and export of anti-personnel land-mines, as well as the unilateral reduction of arsenals.

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Fifty-first session
Agenda items 24 and 145
LAW OF THE SEA
UNITED NATIONS DECADE OF
INTERNATIONAL LAW

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Identical letters dated 2 January 1997 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of note verbale No. WK 1/10/20-548 dated 30 November 1996 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates addressed to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Abu Dhabi. The note draws the Embassy's attention to the repeated acts of maritime piracy carried out by Iranian forces against fishing boats belonging to citizens of the United Arab Emirates.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council and of the General Assembly under agenda items 24 and 145.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Khalid Khalifa AL-MUALLA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Abu Dhabi, and has the honour to draw the latter's attention to the fact that, throughout 1996, acts of maritime piracy were repeatedly carried out by Iranian forces against fishing boats belonging to citizens of the United Arab Emirates.

At 1600 hours on 7 May 1996, three nautical miles from Haql Mubarak, Dubai-registered launch No. 1324, captained by Habashi Mubarak Musa, was searched and looted by four members of the Iranian forces armed with Kalashnikovs and using an 18 ft. escort vessel with 200 horsepower Yamaha engines.

At 0900 hours on 15 June 1996, in the area of Hagl Fath, Dubai, an Iranian military patrol seized the Sharjah-registered vessel Imtiyaz, No. 13, captained by Muhammad Jasim, and towed the vessel and its crew to the Linga region. To date, no information has been forthcoming about the fate of this vessel or its crew.

At 0810 hours on 8 August 1996, 40 nautical miles from the Dubai shore, an Iranian military patrol seized the Sharjah-registered vessel Al-Basaq, No. 1000, captained by Yusuf Abid Safir al-Makhburi, and towed the vessel and its crew to the Linga region.

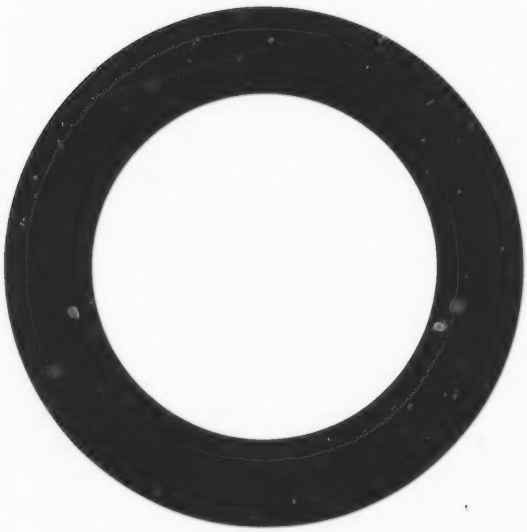
At 1900 hours on 26 September 1996, 15 nautical miles and 310 degrees from Khawr Umm al-Qaiwain, Umm al-Qaiwain-registered launches Nos. 213 and 2222 were searched and looted by an Iranian military patrol composed of four men armed with Kalashnikovs and using an escort vessel with 200 horsepower engines.

At 1600 hours on 13 October 1996, 22 nautical miles and 350 degrees from Khawr Umm al-Qaiwain, the Umm al-Qaiwain-registered launch Sari, No. 335, was searched and looted by an Iranian military patrol composed of three men armed with Kalashnikovs and using an escort vessel with 48 horsepower Yamaha engines.

At 1645 hours on 4 November 1996, in the area of Haql Salih, Ras al-Khaimah, Iranian military patrols seized five vessels and their crews, a total of 23 persons, and towed them to the Linga region.

Since the Government of the United Arab Emirates considers these acts of maritime piracy as a violation of international norms, regulations and agreements, and inconsistent with the principles of good-neighbourliness and the preservation of the historical ties and joint interests of the two countries, it requests the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to put a halt to such acts, in the interests of the security and stability of the region.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates takes this opportunity to convey to the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Abu Dhabi the assurances of its highest consideration.



UNITED NATIONS

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ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Fifty-first session
Agenda item 43

THE SITUATION IN BURUNDI

Letter dated 14 January 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a document issued by the Government of Burundi reflecting what really happened during the unfortunate incident that led to the death of about 100 people in Kobero, in Muyinga province (see annex).

My Government would be very grateful if you would have this letter and the attached communiqué, which sheds light on this tragic event, circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 43.

(Signed) Nsanze TERENCE
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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ANNEX

Communiqué issued on 14 January 1997 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Burundi

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation wishes to report to the public, at home and abroad, the actual chain of events leading to the death, on 10 January 1997, of about 100 Burundian citizens expelled from the United Republic of Tanzania at the border post of Kobero, in Muyinga province.

1. As soon as this serious incident was reported, the Government of Burundi dispatched a preliminary commission of inquiry to the location. The commission was composed of high-ranking civilians and senior military officers.

2. Officials in Ngara district had handed over 126 persons expelled by the Tanzanian authorities to the Kobero military unit, composed of seven gendarmes.

3. These persons - all members of PALIPEHUTU, a terrorist and genocidal movement - had been accused of fomenting unrest in camps in the north-west of the United Republic of Tanzania, where they were responsible for about a dozen deaths during clashes with rival groups, including the Conseil national pour la défense de la démocratie (National Council for the Defence of Democracy). It should be borne in mind that PALIPEHUTU regularly massacres innocent civilians, and its dastardly acts were in evidence in the Mugina district of Cibitoke province.

4. The terrorists in that movement are therefore not ordinary refugees, as is often claimed by some in the media and some international human rights organizations.

5. When the Kobero military unit took control of those PALIPEHUTU terrorists after the Tanzanian officials left, one of the terrorists - a woman, according to a report by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), as confirmed by the governmental commission of inquiry sent to the location - hurled a grenade at the security forces.

6. That was why the corporal in charge of the unit ordered his men to retaliate forthwith.

7. The Government condemns the irresponsible act that led to the death of all those people.

8. Those responsible for that serious incident were arrested immediately, and will be brought before the relevant military tribunal.

9. In the aftermath of that unfortunate incident, the Government decided to establish committees to handle returnees at the various posts on the border with the United Republic of Tanzania. The committees have clear instructions and their membership includes representatives of the Government and UNHCR.

10. The Government of Burundi takes this opportunity to renew its appeal to all Burundian refugees to return to their homeland, and pledges to receive them in conditions of utmost dignity, safety and security.

UNITED NATIONS

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Agenda items 31, 33, 35, 39, 56, 58 and 74
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
QUESTION OF CYPRUS
THE RISK OF NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 13 January 1997 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the Final Communiqué of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, held at the United Nations, New York, on 2 October 1996.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 31, 33, 35, 39, 56, 58 and 74, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Makarim WIBISONO
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires

ANNEX

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

Final Communiqué of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Annual Coordination Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, held at the United Nations, New York, on 2 October 1996

The OIC Annual Coordination Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs was held on 20 Jumada I, 1417H corresponding to 2 October 1996 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Lamine Kamara, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Guinea, Chairman of the Twenty-Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

2. **Her Excellency Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, honoured the Meeting by her presence and delivered a key note address at the opening session.**

3. **The Meeting** noted with appreciation the Reports of the Secretary General on the items of the Agenda and approved the recommendations contained therein.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

4. **The Meeting** unanimously admitted the Republic of Uzbekistan as a full member of the OIC.

QUESTION OF PALESTINE AND AL-QUDS AL-SHARIF

5. **The Meeting** endorsed the recommendations contained in the Report of the Six-Member Committee on Palestine.

6. **The Meeting** endorsed the Communique of the Six-Member Committee on the bloody events caused by Israel's opening of a tunnel in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, which endangers Islamic and Christian holy shrines, especially the Blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and on the ensuing grave deterioration of the situation in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the other occupied Palestinian territories.

7. **The Meeting** issued a Special Declaration on the storming by the Israeli occupation authorities into the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

8. **The Meeting** endorsed Resolution S/RES.1073 adopted on 28 September 1996, by the Security Council on the serious deterioration of the situation in Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the other occupied Palestinian territories. It called for action by the international community to force Israel to immediately close the tunnel and put an end to its aggressions against the Palestinian people.

9. **The Meeting** called for continued support for the PLO and its position in the negotiations with Israel aimed at establishing the PLO's authority over all Palestinian territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, as one geographical entity, ensuring the transfer of all powers and responsibilities in all fields to the Palestinian National Authority and extending support in all areas to enable it to remove the vestiges of Israeli occupation, establish Palestinian national institutions and realize the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to return, to self-determination and to establish its own independent state on its national soil with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

10. **The Meeting** reaffirmed its support for the Middle East Peace Process and the implementation of all the agreements signed and the commitments made in this context between the parties concerned in accordance with the underpinnings of the process launched in Madrid, especially the principle of land for peace and the UN resolutions, in particular Security Council Resolutions 242, 338 and 425 which demand Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the occupied Syrian Golan, the occupied Lebanese territory; and the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

11. **The Meeting** reaffirmed that Al-Quds Al-Sharif forms an integral part of the Palestinian territory occupied in 1967 and whatever is applicable to other occupied Palestinian territories also applies to it in implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council and the UN General Assembly; it urged action to halt all measures, practices and decisions adopted by the Israeli occupation authorities in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, aimed at altering the city's geographic and demographic set-up and violating Islamic and Christian Holy Places therein with a view to Judaizing the Holy City; and called for redoubling efforts to restore Al-Quds Al-Sharif to Palestinian sovereignty as the capital of the State of Palestine, so as to ensure peace and security in the region.

12. **The Meeting** invited the international community, in particular the two Sponsors of the Peace Conference and the states of the European Union: to compel Israel to cease all settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the occupied Syrian Golan. To adopt firm positions towards these measures which contravene international resolutions, including Security Council Resolution 465, and the principles of International Law as well as the agreements signed between the Palestinian and Israeli parties, and which constitute a serious and real threat to the entire peace process. It requested the Security Council to set up an International Monitoring Committee to prevent the establishment of settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

13. **The Meeting** called for action within UN and international institutions and fora to compel Israel to release the detainees; return the deportees; halt the methods of mass punishment; cease the confiscation of lands and properties and the demolition of homes; also cease any actions that threaten life and the environment in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif. To call for a more effective UN action to ensure the success of the Middle East peace process, for a reaffirmation of the UN responsibility for the cause of Palestine until a just and comprehensive solution to all its aspects is found, a solution that puts an end to occupation and fulfills the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

14. **The Meeting** recommended that, in the event of a total breakdown of the peace process, the possibility of re-examining the normalization of relations with Israel should be considered and that consultations should be held on this question at the appropriate time.

15. **The Meeting** urged the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with the UN resolutions, in particular Security Council Resolution 487 (1981); to join the Nuclear Arms Non-Proliferation Treaty; to implement the decisions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) which call for subjecting all Israeli nuclear facilities to the Agency's System of Comprehensive Safeguards; that Israel should declare its renunciation of nuclear armament and submit a complete statement on its stockpile of nuclear weapons and materials to the Security Council and the IAEA. This step is essential for establishing an area free from mass-destruction weapons including, in particular, nuclear weapons in the Middle East, and for bringing about a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

16. **The Meeting** stressed the need to coordinate the positions of Member States so as to maintain the principled stand of the OIC vis-à-vis all the resolutions concerning the cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict, which are submitted for discussion to the Fifty-first Session of the UN General Assembly.

SITUATION IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

17. **The Meeting** endorsed the recommendations contained in the Report of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina and reaffirmed previous resolutions and declarations adopted by the OIC Summit and Ministerial Meetings as well as the Sarajevo Declaration of Friendship and Partnership adopted by the Enlarged Ministerial Meeting of the OIC Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina on 10 April, 1996.

18. **The Meeting** reaffirmed the commitment of the OIC Member States to the integrity and sovereignty of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina within its internationally recognized borders and fully supported the establishment of a democratic, multi-ethnic and multi-cultural Bosnia and Herzegovina.

19. **The Meeting** emphasized the importance of ensuring the full, impartial and effective implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement and urged the international community, particularly the Members of the UN Security Council, the Five-Nation Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Peace Implementation Council to support the peaceful and democratic reintegration of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

20. **The Meeting** noted that the conditions stipulated under the Dayton Peace Agreement for the holding of free and fair elections were not fulfilled in the 14 September 1996 elections in the Bosnian-Serb entity such as freedom of movement, freedom of the media, return of refugees and displaced persons.

21. **The Meeting** expressed serious concern over the negative role of separatists during the elections and warned the international community of the threat posed to the democratic reunification of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina and urged that all necessary steps be taken to ensure that separatist Serb pre-election rhetoric does not materialize and is not allowed to interfere with the process of reintegration.

22. **The Meeting** emphasized the need to counter separatists and called on the international community to support the viability and effective functioning of the common institutions for the smooth reintegration of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

23. **The Meeting** expressed its hope that the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina will be fully established and called on the partners to implement the relevant Agreements, including the dismantling of the institutions of the self-styled Herceg-Bosna and the establishment and full-functioning of Federation institutions.

24. **The Meeting** called upon the international community to take concrete measures for the arrest of all indicted war criminals notably Karadzic, Mladic and others, and to expeditiously deliver them to the International Criminal Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia as required under the Tribunal's Indictment Act of 25 July 1996 and the arrest warrant issued by the Tribunal.

25. **The Meeting** urged the UN Security Council to utilize the enforcement procedures under the UN Charter, including those envisaged under Chapter VII of the Charter, to secure the delivery of indicted war criminals by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Croatia.

26. **The Meeting** urged those countries and multilateral institutions that have pledged resources for the reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina to immediately disburse the funds in order to ensure timely completion of priority projects.

27. **The Meeting** noted the requirement of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) under the Dayton Agreement to establish diplomatic relations with the

State of Bosnia and Herzegovina without pre-condition and called upon the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to do so.

28. **The Meeting** reaffirmed its strong support of Security Council resolution 777 (1992) and General Assembly resolution 47/1 (1992) which decided that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should apply as new member of the United Nations and should not inherit the seat of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia which has ceased to exist.

29. **The Meeting** reiterated the readiness of the OIC Member States and OIC institutions to take active part in providing resources for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina by promoting bilateral programmes of assistance and cooperation as well as through the Assistance Mobilization Group and other institutions of the OIC.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR DISPUTE

30. **The Meeting** endorsed the recommendations contained in the Report of the OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir and reaffirmed previous resolutions and declarations adopted by the OIC at its Summit and Ministerial Meetings, in particular the Special Declaration on Jammu and Kashmir Dispute adopted by the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference in December, 1994 at Casablanca, Kingdom of Morocco.

31. **The True Representatives of the Kashmiri People** who were invited to attend the Meeting addressed the Contact Group and presented a Memorandum on the Jammu and Kashmir Dispute.

32. **The meeting** reaffirmed the right of the people of Jammu and Kashmir to self-determination in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions.

33. **The Meeting** expressed deep concern at the intensification of Indian repression against the Kashmiri people and their true representatives and reaffirmed its solidarity with the oppressed people of Kashmir.

34. **The Meeting** condemned the continuing massive violations of human rights of the Kashmiri people and called upon the Member States to take all necessary steps to persuade India to cease forthwith the gross and systematic violations of the human rights of the Kashmiri people.

35. **The Meeting** rejected India's efforts to maintain its illegal occupation of Jammu and Kashmir through the holding of sham elections and by initiating a fraudulent political process and reaffirmed that any political process/elections held under foreign occupation cannot be a substitute to the exercise of the right of self-determination by the people of

Jammu and Kashmir through a UN supervised plebiscite as is provided in the relevant Security Council resolutions.

36. **The Meeting** called for a peaceful political settlement to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute on the basis of the United Nations resolutions and endorsed the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to seek a peaceful solution to the Kashmir issue through all possible means including substantive bilateral talks with India and called upon the Government of India to respond positively to these efforts.

37. **The Meeting** appealed for the immediate and safe release of all the hostages by "Al-Faran".

38. **The Meeting** adopted the annexed Declaration on Jammu and Kashmir (see appendix I).

39. **The Meeting** endorsed the Memorandum on Jammu and Kashmir Dispute presented by the True Representatives of the Kashmiri people (see appendix II).

40. **The Meeting** recommended that the Chairman of the Coordination Meeting request the President of the Security Council and the UN Secretary General to circulate the Declaration and the Memorandum as official documents of the Security Council and the General Assembly under the relevant agenda items.

41. **The Meeting** further recommended that OIC Member States urge the Security Council to prevail upon India to seek a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute on the basis of Security Council resolutions.

42. **The Meeting** also recommended that OIC Member States intensify their efforts during the current Session of the UN General Assembly to promote the right of self-determination of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

43. **The Meeting** expressed the hope that the Afghan parties would peacefully resolve their political differences and collectively work for the restoration of peace and stability in the country.

44. **The Meeting** emphasized that the OIC, which has consistently endeavoured to promote a peaceful political settlement in Afghanistan, will continue to closely work with the Afghan parties in bringing peace to their country.

45. **The Meeting** reaffirmed that the OIC would also continue to coordinate its efforts with the international community to promote peace, national reconciliation, rehabilitation and reconstruction in Afghanistan.

SITUATION IN SOMALIA

46. **The Meeting** reaffirmed its commitment to the restoration of the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Somalia. It further reiterated its commitment to the promotion of peace and national reconciliation in Somalia.

47. **The Meeting** urged all Somali political factions and movements to cease armed hostilities and abide by the Addis Ababa Peace Accords and removing all impediments to restoring peace and tranquility in Somalia.

CONFLICT BETWEEN AZERBAIJAN AND ARMENIA

48. **The Meeting** strongly condemned the Armenian aggression against the Azerbaijan Republic and demanded the immediate, unconditional and complete withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azeri territories. It called upon Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijan Republic.

49. **The Meeting** reaffirmed the principle of inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force and called for a just and peaceful settlement on the basis of respect for the principles of territorial integrity of states and inviolability of internationally recognized frontiers. It called for providing humanitarian assistance to the refugees and displaced persons in the territory of Azerbaijan and for creation of conditions conducive for their return to their homes in safety, honour and dignity.

CONSEQUENCES OF IRAQI AGGRESSION AGAINST KUWAIT AND IRAQ'S NON-COMPLIANCE WITH SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

50. **The Meeting** recalled all previous OIC declarations and resolutions regarding the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait. It deplored that the Iraqi government has not fully complied with UN resolutions and called on Iraq to fulfil its obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions for establishment of security, peace and stability in the region. It reaffirmed its full support to the independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Iraq.

51. **The Meeting** expressed its concern over the continued detention of Kuwaiti citizens and other detainees in Iraq and called upon the Iraqi authorities for their immediate release. It expressed its distress for the ordeal endured by the people of Iraq due to the non-compliance by the Iraqi regime with the decisions of international legitimacy.It reaffirmed the necessity of full compliance by Iraq with all UN Security Council resolutions so as to enable the final restoration of peace in the Gulf region and to put an end to the sufferings of the Iraqi people.

CRISIS BETWEEN THE GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA AND THE UNITED STATES, UNITED KINGDOM AND FRANCE

52. **The Meeting** expressed its appreciation for the readiness of the Jamahiriya to cooperate in efforts to combat terrorism, and to settle the dispute peacefully by conducting a useful dialogue with the parties to the conflict. It condemned the continuation of sanctions against the Jamahiriya and expressed its concern over the threat to impose further sanctions. It called on all parties concerned to avoid any escalation of tension which would be detrimental to the Libyan people and neighbouring states.

53. **The Meeting** reiterated its appeal to the Security Council to reconsider its resolutions 731/92, 748/92 and 883/93 and lift the sanctions imposed on the Jamahiriya. It called on the parties concerned to respond to the initiatives for dialogue and negotiations for reaching a peaceful solution of the crisis in accordance with Article (33) of Chapter VI of the United Nations Charter.

QUESTION OF TURKISH MUSLIM COMMUNITY OF CYPRUS

54. **The Meeting** expressed its full solidarity and support for the just cause of the Turkish Muslim community of Cyprus and reaffirmed all previous OIC resolutions and declarations on Cyprus. It called for a just political settlement; respecting the legitimate aspirations of the Turkish Cypriot people and emphasized, in this regard, the key importance of respecting the principle of equal political status in the attainment of a freely negotiated and mutually acceptable solution.

CHECHNYA

55. **The Meeting** took note of the recent developments in Chechnya and emphasized the need to continue the ongoing efforts to achieve a lasting political settlement to the conflict.

CANDIDATURES FOR U.N. BODIES

56. **The Meeting** took note of the candidatures of nationals of Member/Observer States to various UN bodies and called on Member States to extend their support to these candidatures.

COORDINATION BETWEEN MEMBER STATES

57. **The Meeting** welcomed the efforts undertaken by the OIC Member States in New York and Geneva to promote greater coordination between the OIC Member States and decided that the Member States closely concert their efforts on regular basis on all issues of interest to them, in particular, during the Fifty-First Session of the UN General Assembly, with a view to seeking the adoption of appropriate resolutions on political, economic, social and humanitarian issues.

APPENDIX I

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

claration on Jammu and Kashmir recommended by the Organization
the Islamic Conference Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir for
option by the Organization of the Islamic Conference
Coordination Meeting of Foreign Ministers

e OIC Coordination Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs held at
ited Nations in New York on 2 October 1996;

calling all OIC resolutions as well as Security Council Resolutions
ning to Jammu and Kashmir;

riously concerned over the deteriorating situation in Indian
d Kashmir and its implications for regional peace and security;

armed over the intensification of repression and continued
ons of the human rights of Kashmiri people including their denial
r inalienable right to self-determination, the holding of so-called
ons in Occupied Kashmir through military force, coercion and
g;

jecting all efforts aimed at imposing through coercion and force
litical process aimed at denying the Kashmiris their right of
determination, as stipulated in relevant UN resolutions;

ting the Memorandum submitted by the True Representatives of the
ri people;

. Reaffirms all OIC Summit and Ministerial Resolutions on Jammu and
r dispute.

. Further reaffirms that any political process/ elections held under
occupation cannot be a substitute to the exercise of the right of
determination of the people of Kashmir as is provided in the
nt Security Council resolutions.

. Calls for a peaceful settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue in
dance with relevant UN resolutions.

. Supports the ongoing efforts of the Government of Pakistan to seek
eful solution to the Kashmir issue through all possible means
ding substantive bilateral talks with India and requests the
nment of India to reciprocate.

. Calls upon the Government of India to respect the human rights of
ashmiris including their right to self-determination.

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APPENDIX II

[Original: Arabic, English and French]

Memorandum presented by true representatives of the Kashmiri people to the Ministerial Meeting of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir held in New York on 30 September 1996

The Kashmir representatives:

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council upholding the right to self-determination of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

Recalling that the Security Council has clearly enunciated that, on the basis of the agreement concluded between India and Pakistan, "the final disposition of the state of Jammu and Kashmir will be made in accordance with the will of the people expressed through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations"

Also recalling that the United Nations Security Council had declared that the creation of a Constituent Assembly or holding of any elections in Jammu and Kashmir by the Indian government will not be a substitute for a free and impartial plebiscite mandated by the Security Council to determine the will of the people of Kashmir.

Deeply alarmed by the sharp intensification of Indian repression of the Kashmiri people, especially the induction of additional troops, the use of renegades and mercenaries, armed, financed and trained by India for terrorizing and intimidating the Kashmiri people.

Declare that any elections organized by the Indian Government will never constitute a substitute for the plebiscite pledged by the United Nations to the people of Jammu and Kashmir who have never accepted the sovereignty of India over their territory.

Reject the farce of fraudulent elections imposed by the Indian Government on the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

Condemn the continuing violations of human rights in Jammu and Kashmir which have claimed the lives of 50,000 Kashmiri men, women and children, rape of thousands of women and unlawful detention of tens of thousands of political prisoners.

Also condemn the inhuman crimes of genocide, massacres, extra-judicial killings, reprisal killings, arbitrary detention, torture, use of rape as an instrument of suppression, burning of houses, villages and townships, and destruction and desecration of holy places, committed by the Indian Government, through its military and paramilitary personnel, renegades and mercenaries in Jammu and Kashmir during the last seven years.

Express deep concern at the continuing campaign of harassment, intimidation and repression being carried out against the leaders of the All Parties Hurriyat Conference

/...

Note that the gravity of the situation in Jammu and Kashmir has been further aggravated by the Indian refusal to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

Endorse the on-going efforts of the Government of Pakistan to seek a peaceful solution to the Kashmir issue through all possible means;

Resolve that:

(a) the people of Jammu and Kashmir will not accept any elections held under Indian occupation;

(b) the people of Jammu and Kashmir shall continue their struggle for the realization of their right to self-determination promised to them under UN Security Council Resolutions;

(c) the aspirations of the people of Jammu and Kashmir constitute the sole basis for the final disposition of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute.

Call on:

(a) the OIC Contact Group on Kashmir to express its serious concern to India at the recent sham elections in Jammu and Kashmir, which contravene Resolutions 91 (1951) and 122 (1957) of the UN Security Council. These resolutions have clearly affirmed that "any action that (the Indian Government) may have taken, or might attempt to take to determine the future shape and affiliation (of Jammu and Kashmir) would not constitute a disposition of the State" in terms of these resolutions;

(b) the OIC Contact Group on Kashmir to impress upon the Indian Government to desist from exacerbating tensions in Jammu and Kashmir and between India and Pakistan;

(c) the Organization of the Islamic Conference to renew to the Government of India its offer of sending its fact finding mission to Jammu and Kashmir;

(d) the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to renew to the Government of India its offer of sending its Good Offices mission to Jammu and Kashmir;

(e) the United Nations to ask India to withdraw its army of occupation from Jammu and Kashmir and to hold a plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir, in a time-bound framework in accordance with the U.N. Security Council resolutions;

(f) the U.N. Secretary-General to initiate a process of mediation to pave the way for the holding of a plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir as laid down by the United Nations Security Council;

(g) the United Nations to send a good will mission to India, Pakistan and Jammu and Kashmir to facilitate resolution of the conflict.

(h) the United Nations to appoint a Special Representative on Jammu and Kashmir.

(i) the United Nations Security Council to expand the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) and give it the additional mandate to monitor human rights situations in Indian-held Kashmir and report on it. --

(j) the United Nations Human Rights Commission to appoint a Special Rapporteur on Jammu and Kashmir.

(k) the United Nations Human Rights Commission to mandate the existing Special Rapporteurs on Torture, Extrajudication, killing Women, and Religious Intolerance to focus on the human rights crisis in Indian-held Kashmir.

(l) the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to designate Kashmiri people as "persons of concern" or internal refugees so that they could receive the United Nations humanitarian assistance.

(m) the ICRC to intensify its efforts in Indian-held Kashmir.

(n) the international community to put pressure on India to give full access to international human rights organizations to visit Jammu and Kashmir;

(o) the Government of Pakistan to continue its efforts for a peaceful solution of the Kashmir issue, keeping in view the aspirations of the Kashmiri people, through all possible means, including a substantive and meaningful dialogue with India.

Appeal to all peace-loving people and nations of the world to help and support the people of Jammu and Kashmir in their struggle for the realization of their right to self-determination promised to them under the UN Security Council resolutions.